SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1881.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH ON THE LAND BILL.

In the House of Commons on May 16th,

Mr. Gladstone resumed the discussion on this Bill and on Lord Elcho's amendment, condemning its leading provisions as in the main economically unsound, unjust, and impolitic. The right hon. gentleman, who was received with cheers, said,—I desire to apologise to the House for having requested the Irish Solicitor-General to permit me, instead of himself, to address it at this early period of the evening. Various members appear to think that there has been unnecessary reserve on the part of the Government with respect to some questions of interest in the Land Bill. I have made up my mind that it is well for me to do all that lies in my power to obviate the repetition of this charge, and being somewhat indisposed and not able to remain in the House throughout the evening, I have ventured to make a change in the arrangement as to the person by whom the debate is resumed this evening. (Cheers.) Before I speak of the Bill I wish to refer to two words which I have heard often repeated in this debate, the word confiscation and the word compensation. They are words which ought to be in close association together, and I should certainly be very slow to deny that where confiscation can be proved compensation ought to follow. (Hear, hear.) But these words are used too frequently and too soon. (Hear, hear.) They are almost stock expressions of debate upon certain classes of questions. They have been, and again been urged with the greatest confidence where in some cases no proof has been shown and where in other cases disproof has been abundant. (Hear.) I won't refer now in detail to the charges that were made last year upon the very limited measure that we introduced with respect to compensation for disturbance, but I need hardly remind gentlemen opposite how this charge of confiscation was raised upon the repeal of the Game Laws, and how it was raised last year upon the humble though useful measure introduced by the Home Secretary with respect to ground game. (Laughter, and "Hear, hear.") It is more to the purpose that I should remind them how freely it was used when the Land Bill was under discussion in 1870. (Hear, hear.) It was used by those who may be considered as representative men of the party opposite. Lord Salisbury described the Bill as bribing one class by plundering another. (Opposition Cheers.) Lord Cairns used the same language. He said, "You allow me the option of purchasing my property," and he quoted with praise a declaration from a certain publication that there would be no settlement of the question without something which would be called confiscation. (Opposition cheers.) I am very glad that I am not mis-stating the case. Confiscation was the word applied to the Land Bill of 1870. Did that Bill, when it became law, confiscate the property of the landlord? (Ministerial cheers.) Did it injure the property of the landlords? We affirm upon evidence that it improved their property. (Cheers.) Authentic transactions in the Irish courts of justice have shown from year to year that in the first place rents have increased under the action of the Land Act—I am not speaking now of undue increase—and in the second place, when estates have been in the market, a large number of years' purchase has been obtained upon that increased rental. And that, sir, has been the end of the charge of confiscation with respect to the Land Act. (Cheers.) Confiscation has come nearer in previous legislation for Ireland. When, in a country where it is now admitted that the improvements upon the holdings are as a rule the work of the tenants, we allowed and encouraged the landlord to carry those improvements into the market and to sell them for his own benefit—then indeed there was something like confiscation. (Cheers.) Sir, I never heard on that occasion that the member of the University of Dublin, or that any other members of the Conservative party, were scandalised by the proceeding of Parliament. It was a most unfortunate proceeding. (Hear, hear.) I do not say, and I do not believe, that the members of the Devon Commission who made the recommendation which led to it were actuated by evil motives. I believe that it was a sheer error arising out of a sheer want of regard for existing facts. But I want to point it out as teaching a lesson of caution to those who so readily and so freely use hard words and cast them at the heads of men who consider that to propose confiscation would be a disgrace to a Ministry who suggested it and to the Parliament who tolerated it for a moment. As I proceed I go myself further than what I have stated with regard to the Encumbered Estates Act. We have established in Ireland during the present century a system which essentially altered the position of the Irish tenant without his permission, and I may say without his knowledge. (Hear, hear.) The old system of Irish law was one which made it hardly practicable for the landlord without the greatest delay and difficulty to put into force extensive measures against the tenant. I do not make that statement upon feeble or doubtful authority. I make it on the statement of a preamble of an Act which altered that state of things. The Act of 1816 recited in its preamble "that the existing processes and default of ejectment that it was absolutely and entirely impracticable as a remedy." Do not refuse to look at the fact, that if the recital of that preamble is true there was a permanency and security to tenure then attaching to the Irish tenant which you have taken away. He has never acquiesced in the abstraction of such security as he possessed. He certainly has not allowed it to lapse into abeyance. It is time we should endeavour to establish it on a principle by something like equal justice in these matters. Those who plead on behalf of landlords—and they are quite right to plead against anything that they think a trespass on their rights—should recollect what is due to others who have so long suffered from a course of legislation continued through generation after generation, endured too long without complaint, and now resulting in difficulties with which we are endeavouring to cope, and in the endeavour to cope with which I think we are entitled to some tittle of consideration. (Cheers.) With regard to compensation, I shall therefore only say that her Majesty's Government admit no confiscation nor approach to confiscation in this Bill, and that they are not prepared in consequence to admit any plea for compensation. (Cheers.) The proof of confiscation—the proof of damage resulting from the action of the Legislature—is the very thing that must be taken, and that must be established beyond doubt before the House can fairly be called upon to consider whether it shall compensate or not. In 1845 the Irish landlord was not inconsiderably compensated by Sir R. Peel at the time of the repeal of the Corn Laws for the enormous benefit Sir R. Peel conferred upon him. (Laughter.) There was not a single commodity reared in Ireland for export that has not increased in price under the new Law of Free Trade; and yet for the change which brought about those results the Irish landlords were compensated by the transfer of a moiety of the charge for the constabulary to the Consolidated Fund—a moiety which then, I think, amounted to 300,000*l.* or 400,000*l.* Passing on from the question of confiscation, I wish to observe that I have never known a case of so large a measure debated for such a length of time, and in which so few points have been brought into serious discussion. The points that have been brought into serious discussion are these—we have heard much about fair rents and we have had reference to the question of arrears. On the question of arrears I will say that it is an important question, but there will be no advantage in endeavouring to deal with it in a debate on the second reading. There is another question of importance which we have considered—that of current leases. That ought also to be reserved for Committee. Then there was the question, repeatedly mentioned, of the apparent hardship of refusing landlords, as it is said, the power to go into court. It is said, "If you permit a tenant to go into court to get his rent fixed, why not let the landlord also go into court if he should like?" That is a very plausible question. The hon. and learned gentleman the member for Antrim would permit the landlord to go into court. How did he propose that it should be done? The hon. and learned member exhibited very remarkable sagacity powers, and he proceeded to give us experimental proof of constructive powers—a much more dangerous undertaking. (Laughter.) He had been stating what a hard case it was that a landlord with 150 tenants should be liable to 150 suits. He said, "I would let the landlord go into court, exhibit the state of his rents, and get from the Court a certificate that they are fair rents." Whereupon he must undertake not to raise the rent for a certain number of years, and, therefore, it shall be fixed for a certain number of years. Did the hon. and learned gentleman, who is a lawyer, propose that that proceeding should take place behind the back of the tenant?

Mr. Macnaghten—Certainly not. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone—I am glad to find that the hon. and learned gentleman when under criticism is not insensible to comment. (Laughter.) He said then that there must be notice to the tenant. Very good. The consequence is that the hon. gentleman proposes, by way of giving favour to the landlord, that he shall have 150 suits at once. (Laughter.) I cannot believe that he was serious in making such a proposal as that. We have proceeded on entirely opposite principles. We have proceeded on the principle of disturbing nothing that we could avoid disturbing—(Opposition laughter and Mfinisterial cheers)—and of leaving outside the court and the action of the court all who are willing to be so left. But that is no answer to the question, "Why not allow the landlord to go into court?" In the first place it is an entire mistake to say that the Bill gives no power to the landlord to go into court. The interest of the landlord is to keep up his rent to a fair and just standard, and that is secured to him by giving him the power to raise the rent and throwing it upon the tenant to go into court if he wishes to obtain a judicial rent. Some people say, "Why don't you allow the landlord to escape the odium of raising of rent and obtain a judicial sentence from the court?" It is the first time I ever heard that any landlord believed that he was diminishing the odium of a proceeding against the tenant by a lawsuit in which he involves the tenant. He increases the odium when he mingles the action of the court with his own pressure upon the tenant. The landlord may fairly plead at any rate that an extravagant tenant right may rack rent the incoming tenant as much as an extravagant rent. All those pictures of tenant right are utterly inapplicable to the Bill. Honourable gentlemen who have spoken on this subject have only read the first limb of the first sentence of the first clause. (Laughter.) It says the tenant shall be allowed to sell his interest for the best price he can obtain for it—so far and no farther. Honourable members, if they read on, will find that the tenant shall give notice to his landlord, and that the landlord, upon receiving that notice, may agree with the tenant on the amount of the tenant right; but if they cannot agree he may take the tenant into court. (Hear, hear.) The landlord's interest as to his rent is secured by the power to raise his rent; his interest as to the tenant right is secured by his power to go into court. You may say, "Why don't you give him a wider power still to go into court?" That is a fair question for discussion. The court has been looked upon by many as a kind of paradise into which everybody would rush. That is not our view at all. We can see that the action of the court must impose considerable burdens upon small owners and tenants. It is the indiscriminate power of the landlord to go into court which we have left out of the Bill. But let that matter be argued in Committee. The third sub-section of the first clause says, "On receiving such notice the landlord may purchase the tenancy for such sum as may be agreed upon, or, in the event of disagreement, as may be settled by the court to be the value thereof." I do not believe the words convey that it is to be a resumption of the land by permanent possession on the part of the landlord. As to the constitution of the court, I own this is a matter that has received from one of the members of the University of Dublin an attention in detail expounded with a warmth and vehemence such as I have rarely known excited in him. In a part of this Bill I think the draftsman cannot be too much praised; but on one point the Bill does not convey our intention, for our intention was to give a litigant the power of passing by the Civil Bill Court, and to go at once to the Commission or the agent of the Commission. I submit that it would not be wise wholly to pass by a body of gentlemen who have had an opportunity under the Land Act of acquiring a mass of experience such as is not possessed by any other body of gentlemen in Ireland. I cannot think myself upon the figures that the result of the action of the Civil Bill Court has been very discreditable. As far as I can make out there were in the four years from 1877 30 judgments which have been reversed upon a total of 1,688 cases tried, that is to say, three per cent. Out of every 33 men who went into the court, 32 got justice. The most dreadful pictures are painted about enormous powers being placed in the hands of incompetent men, who would override law and justice and everything else. We should be very glad to provide every safeguard in Committee that can be provided; but it is hardly possible to forecaste the details of probable transactions under this Bill. That which may be possible in the province of Ulster may be different in the other provinces. What we propose is not that a multitude of public officers shall be created before we know whether there shall be any duties for them, but that powers shall be created as the necessity of the case demands and according to the measure of the interest involved. So much for certain of the points raised; and as to the very considerable criticism of a fair rent, one of the members of the University of Dublin condemns our proposal as undoubted confiscation tempered and flavoured with cowardice—(laughter)—while other gentlemen, more moderate in their mode of looking at the measure, think that the words we have used are defective, and some think even dangerous. I see the senior member for the University in his place, and I must pay him a deserved compliment. I do not think it was possible to submit arguments more calmly, clearly, or more fairly to the consideration of the House than he did. (Cheers.) The member for Antrim made a remark in which I for myself entirely concurred. He said the term "a fair rent" conveyed its own meaning. It is really the charter of those interested in a fair rent. It is a difficult question to know how far we can go in developing illustration and directions. I am not very proud of our workmanship in this portion of our undertaking. I hope it may be amended, and perhaps materially amended. I must complain of the late Attorney-General for Ireland, for the particular words which one or another person may desire to add to the description of that essence. I believe we were right in making a court of law the reference for the solvent tenant. Beyond that what we feel first is that there is one circumstance so paramount for a due settlement of the case that we must take notice of it, and that is the tenant's interest. (Hear, hear.) We cannot leave it covered by any general expression of the circumstances of the case. Now I do not think you can say there has been any reticence on the part of the Government in giving their idea of the tenant's interest. As the Attorney-General for Ireland said, if you adopt one of the doctrines of definition it would be a deduction from the top market rent, and not from the fair rent. Now, supposing the case a top market rent, what does it include as a rule? In the first place, it includes payment for the value of the tenant's improvements, and that is the first and the greatest element of legitimate tenant right. In the second place, it includes the excess which is found in open biddings for holdings in Ireland in consequence of the scarcity of the supply of land as compared with the demand. (Hear, hear.) And here I come to the very fair question of the second member for the University of Dublin (Mr. Plunket), and I say that neither of these elements of value belongs to what is called. They both form constituent elements of tenant right, and they may be said to constitute that which the tenant has to sell. (Hear, hear.) Well, it has been supposed to be unwise in this Bill to make reference on this ground of compensation for disturbance and for improvements under the Land Act, and I admit that as the clause now stands these words have too exclusive prominence given them. They stand as if they were the only things to be looked at outside Ulster; but upon the other hand, gentlemen must recollect that they are most important and operative words in the Land Act of 1870. Under that Act, as it passed the House of Commons, went to secure to the yearly tenant could be evicted from his holding without being compensated for his improvements and for disturbance on a scale with a maximum of seven years. The effect of that was that by that Act as it went out of this House no tenant right. (Hear, hear.) I challenge contradiction to that statement. The place of a man whose holding was the means of livelihood was a thing worth paying for, and the people are willing to pay for it. That was only one thing, and they paid too much; and when we said to these holders of land that we fortified their position and gave them the right to assign, we gave them virtually a tenant right interest and their holdings. Was that ever done in the House of Lords? A prohibition to assign. But although the property was made inalienable, though the privilege of alienation was unfortunately taken away, yet property remains; and how has it worked? The tenant has been evicted and has claimed compensation for disturbance. The landlord is looking out for another tenant. That other tenant and not the landlord has to pay the compensation, and that is the basis of tenant right. Depend upon it, under the operation of the Land Act there have been at work causes that have tended to the distinct development of a system of tenant right in all agricultural holdings, and have tended to give to the tenant the right to a form corresponding in the main to compensation for disturbance. Well, I have answered the question of what the tenant has to transfer. In our view, tenant right in Ireland is made up of two elements, neither of which belongs to the landlord, and which no landlord, except an unjust one, endeavours to convert into his own property. But the unjust landlord must be content to be interfered with. (Hear, hear.) Well, I trust it will be understood that these, and these only, are the elements which, so far as our view goes, the court is entitled to examine. While we assert that there is a distinct basis of tenant right, we also assert that that is the limit which forms any bar whatever of a legitimate landlord's rent. Now, sir, the principles of the Bill have never heard once described in a speech from the opposite side of the House during this debate. Every observation that has been made has gone, as it has appeared to me, upon bye points. The principles of the Bill I have heard excellently described by those gentlemen who sit on this side of the House. The basis of it lies in the land scarcity in Ireland. The principles are these. In the first place, a frank acceptance of the Irish custom, and especially this custom of tenant right; and here I must say that in my readings about the land in Ireland it has occurred to me that the truly wise landlord in Ireland was the man who not only was liberal to his tenants, but who gave to that liberality a form and method of application adapted to the usages of the country. (Hear, hear.) It is established upon experience in Ulster, that whereas in general rents in Ireland had grown much more slowly than in England or in Scotland, on account of the insecurity of the tenant, the growth of rent had been far more rapid in Ulster where there was tenant right, and that more rapid growth entirely put a negative upon the assertion that the interest of the tenant is a deduction from the landlord's rent. Some gentlemen have put me back upon the irksome task of reading my own speeches over again, but I must say that there is only one portion of my speeches of 1870 by which I do not strictly and literally abide. The second principle we have adopted is undoubtedly a great departure from the principle of free contract, in the introduction of judicial authority to settle agreements between man and man in regard to agricultural holdings. Sir, I do not for a moment disguise the magnitude of the proposal. (Hear, hear.) That is, if I may call it so, the one really radical proposal in this Bill. It is the one and only proposal that involves a strong and sharp departure from the ordinary principles for the regulation of private affairs. I do not disguise it. But I ask you to observe this—First, it is required by the circumstances of the country; and, secondly, it is limited by these provisions which we have introduced, and which in every case we could devise, have left it open to parties to return when they conveniently can, to freedom of contract. Sir, are we justified in introducing this, as I say, radical proposal? I stated in presenting this Bill to the House what were not the reasons which in my opinion would justify it and also what were the reasons that would. I pointed out that the Commissioners had recommended the introduction of this great innovation. And now I refer to one of the Commissioners who sits opposite, the hon. member for Mid-Lincoln. He is one of the fathers of this Bill. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Chaplin here rose, but as Mr. Gladstone shook his head and would not give way, the hon. member resumed his seat.

Mr. Gladstone—Far be it from me to say that the hon. member owns it. (Laughter and cheers.) But I ascribe it to him. (Renewed laughter.) I am doing him honour. I am aware of his connection with this Bill. I will quote two persons who, when the Land Act of 1870 was under discussion, recommended the reference of these matters to a court. One of them was a noble lord still alive, Lord Winmarleigh, and the other was a man whose loss you are, and I cannot wonder at it, now deeply mourning. In 1870 Mr. Disraeli said, "If a man without a lease, and who has paid his rent, is evicted, let his case go before the tribunal you shall appoint; let the Judge investigate all the demands of the equity of the case, and let him come to a decision which on the one side shall guard the tenant from coercion, and on the other preserve the landlord from fraud." Well, that of couse is the Court, and there you see the substance of this tremendous proposal. Well, I shall read the words of the hon. member for Lincolnshire. He has put his hand to this paragraph:—"Bearing in mind the system by which the improvements and equipment of a farm are very generally the work of the tenant, and the fact that he is liable to have his rent raised in consequence of the value given by his own labour, the desire for legislative interference to protect him from an arbitrary increase of rent does not seem unnatural, and we are inclined to think that by the majority of landowners, properly framed and accomplished, this would not be objected to." (Cheers.) If the hon. gentleman had been content to say in his report—"In consequence of the arbitrary increase of rent put upon the improvements of the tenant we, the Commissioners, recommend that his improvements shall be effectually prevented by the intervention of a Court," that is one thing. But he has not done so. He has recommended the intervention of a Court for the purpose of preventing an arbitrary increase of rent—(hear, hear)—and the hon. gentleman, in recommending that he shall be so protected, without limiting that protection in the slightest degree to the particular case of improvements, has made himself responsible for the great and only violent recommendation of this Bill. (Hear, hear.) I admit that the Commissioners said nothing about tenant right or security or fixity of tenure. But did they really suppose that you can bring in a Court to determine rent and entirely refuse to take cognisance of the other two subjects? (Hear, hear.) We have not said that the tenures are to be perpetual. We have introduced a provision by which they may be fixed from time to time, and if circumstances deteriorate they may be so fixed no longer. Then as regards tenant right, I don't believe you will find an Irish member who will say when the Court has fixed a rent, and has given to it a term through which it shall run, that the interest in one instrument that the interest of the tenant so created, and so fortified is not an interest saleable in the market. These three things are inseparable. They are three strands on one cord, and they are absolutely indefeasible. Well, we have made this great departure from the principle of free contract and with that we have combined provisions intended to allow parties to return to free contract should they find it expedient to do so. And, lastly, one of the principles of the Bill is in a set of provisions intended to promote and further the acquisition of capital and of a permanent proprietary interest and advances of public money for certain other important purposes. Under these circumstances, I must own it is with the deepest regret, that I have observed the conduct of the party opposite on this occasion. I am very sorry that the noble lord, the member for Haddingtonshire (Lord Elcho), is not in his place, as we are going, as it appears, to support him in the assertion that the leading principles of the Bill are in the main economically unsound, unjust, and impolitic. My valued friend made his speech with such good humour, and was himself so obviously pleased with what fell from his lips—(laughter)—that it became infectious throughout the House. I must say I was not insensible to the charm of it, and it was an extraordinary feat of oratory in which an experienced member of the Houses of Parliament may say very strong things without giving offence. (Hear, hear.) He gave no offence to me, but I am sorry to say that great as his own ingenuity in misunderstanding and misstated his case. Now, is it possible that any gentleman on the opposite side of the House can think that he is promoting the interests either of his party or of the country, by representing the Bill as giving perpetuity of tenure, perpetual fixity of rent, and unlimited tenant right? The tenant right is limited. The judicial rent is only for a term. The security given to the tenant is not only defeasible in consequence of the breach of contract, but after the first fifteen years, which after all is not perpetuity. It is also defeasible if the landlord is able to make out a reasonable and sufficient case for resumption. We may be right or we may be wrong, but we think you are taking an unfortunate course in exaggerating your statements of the provisions of this Bill. Surely it was a case where the public interest and, not least of all, your own interest should be heard—made it desirable you should understand everything is as favourable a sense as reason would permit you to attach to it. 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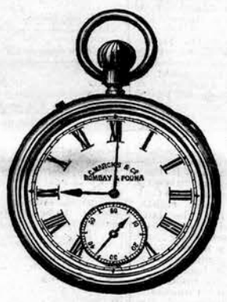

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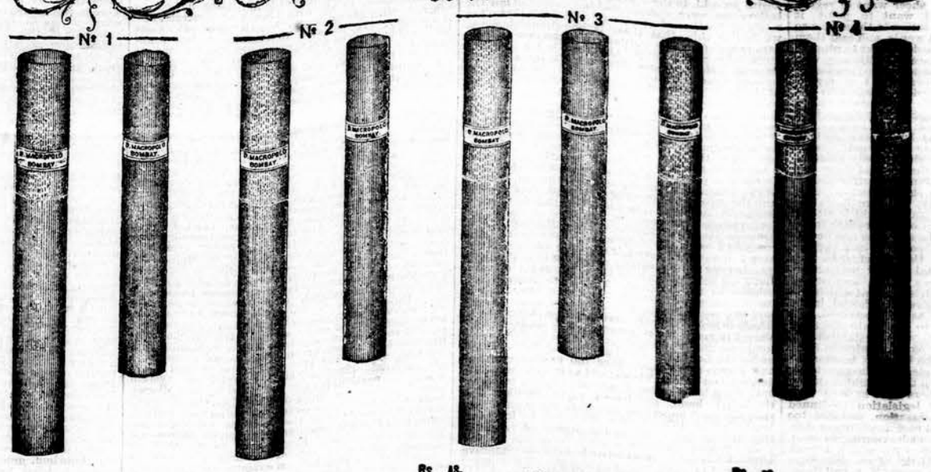

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All the foregoing Teas are selected from the best European Tea Plantations at the Himalayas, such as **Holta, Sunsal, Nassaw,** and can specially be recommended by us as completely **free from adulteration.** The one Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf) is the **finest** of Teas, and stands **unrivalled** for its aroma, strength, purity, and fine drinking qualities. We confidently assert that it is not procurable elsewhere, and one trial only will prove its superiority to all others.

C. DEVITREE & CO.,

20, KALBADEVI ROAD.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY,

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.

FIRST AWARD FOR

HOCKIN S.

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co. 28, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.

CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

KURRACHEE: E. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure, not less than one gallon, not more than 4 gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps, and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale, pleasant, delicate flavour	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216 0	238 0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS & JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	9 0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 galls. Rs. 3; 4 galls. Rs. 4.

Electro-plated Taps to suit Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls, or 24 dozs.	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe „	216 0	231 0

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

BOMBAY.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Funding by MoE-IKS
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No 10,067—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th June, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. ARABIA 1080 Tons, on MONDAY, 13th June, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803, Tons, on FRIDAY, 17th June, 1881, at noon.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. DORUNDA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 22nd June, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Dorunda from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th June, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 21th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 310	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 310	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 310	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 310	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 530	„ 330	„ 140

Including Wines. Without wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Rail books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino & N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULIAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Vessels.	Captains.	To sail.
Calipso	B. Gelcich	13th June.
Mars		25th
Polluce	G. Ragusin	26th July.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 205	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 90	„ 66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, 1,982 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 27th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th June
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	16th „
Brankesome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	30th „
City of Baltimore	J. Vernih	2,300	300	13th Aug.
Trentham Hall	Shaw	2,100	300	27th „

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., }
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
37, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,

With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boarding in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Address, telegraphed at a cost of 8 words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

THE undersigned beg to inform the public and their constituents that they have just received a large stock of waterproof SUITS, SHEETS, and GALOCHES, &c. An early inspection is solicited. Charges moderate.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS,
No. 1, Shaik Memon Street, opposite Crawford Market.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS

FOR

LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

6" by 3" weighing 15 lbs. per foot	}	In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
5" by 4" „ 21 „ „		
9½" by 4" „ 28 „ „		
10" by 4½" „ 34 „ „		
10" by 4½" „ 38 „ „		
12" by 5" „ 43 „ „		Length 17 feet.
		„ 23 „

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th June
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. R. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING at GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th June.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	1st July.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	15th „
ANCONA	3691	600	E. C. Stead	29th „

Return Tickets are now issued 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, per doz.	22 8

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.

(Suitable for the Hot Season).

	Cash Prices. Qts, per doz. Rs. a.
CHABLIS	18 0
BARSAC	19 0
SAUTERNE	23 8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31 8
AUSTRALIAN WINES.	
HOCKHEIMER (White)	16 0
SHIRAZ (Red)	18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO

Is a pleasant, bright, and sparkling Beverage, prepared with scrupulous regard to the requirements of caste, and may be partaken of by all classes, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees and Jews alike. The effects of Ozo in renovating the system are wonderful, its use being of the utmost importance in preserving and renewing a healthy state of Body and Mind.

Cash Price per dozen bottles, Rs. 3.

Inventors and Sole Proprietors,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.

Table Knives R 30 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 25.

"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.

Table Knives R 25 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 20.

"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.

Table Knives R 20 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks. Rs.	25	nett per doz.	Dessert Forks. Rs. 20 0
Table Spoons	25	„ „	Dessert Spoons 20 0
Tea Spoons &c.,	11	„ „ &c.,	Egg Spoons &c. 12 8

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.
Bellows-body Cameras.
Binocular Cameras.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.
Camera Stands.
Portrait and View Lances.
Portable Tents.
Printing Frames.
Plate Boxes.
Developing Stands.
Baths and Dippers.
Dishes and Trays.
Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Cameo Presses and Dies.
Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of the late JAMASJEE COWASJEE PADSHA, of Bombay, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which time no further claims will be attended to.

SOONABAI, widow and executrix of the late Jamasjee Cowasjee Padsha, 198, Main Road, Khetwady.

Bombay, 18th May, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. ROUMANIA has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL and ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETINGS of the CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY (SATURDAY) at 3 o'clock and 3-30 o'clock respectively.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 11th June, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that Surgeon Major T. CODY has been NOMINATED by Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C. S. I., and seconded by N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., as a CANDIDATE for election as a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION by Her Majesty's JUSTICES of the PEACE at the meeting to be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th June, 1881.

ITALIAN STUDIO OF ARTS.

PROFESSOR G. GIBELLO,
SCULPTOR, PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

EXECUTES every kind of work in GILDING, in RELIEF, in PLASTER, ARTIFICIAL WOOD, TERRACOTTA, &c.; Slabs in artificial Marble and in Italian stucco lucido, at very moderate prices.

No. 56, Hornby Row, near Grand Central Hotel, Bombay.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Hooker's Flora of British India, part 8th	6	12
Endymion; by Earl Baconsfield	3	12
The Earl of Beaconsfield's Cartoons from *Punch*	1	12
The Public Life of the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Beaconsfield; by F. Hitchman	5	8
An Inland Voyage; by R. L. Stevenson	1	8
Walker's Rhyming Dictionary of the English Language	2	4
Seven Generations of Executioners; by H. Sanson	2	4
Ladies on Horseback: Learning, Parkriding, and Hunting; by Mrs. Power O'Donoghue	3	4
Johnston's Zoological Atlas, (including Comparative Anatomy) 231 coloured figures and diagrams; by D. M'Alpine	6	12
Sister Dora, a Biography; by Margaret Lonsdale	1	8
Notes of Travel, Extracts from the Journals of Von Moltke	1	8
Tramp Abroad; by Mark Twain	4	12
White Wings; by W. Black	3	12
Twenty-one Days in India; by Sir Alli Baba	2	8
Temple's India in 1880, second édition	10	0
Greville's Student's Hand-book of Chemistry	5	12
Fallen Leaves; by Wilkie Collins, cheap edition	1	4
Old Fields, Sketches from Nepal, 2 vols.	22	0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for May	2	4
Official Monthly Army List for May	1	4
Hart's Quarterly Army List, corrected to 1st April, 1881	6	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH SUPPLY of WATERLOW and SON'S STYLOGRAPHIC SELF-INKED PEN, gold mounted, for pockets... ...Rs. 14 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the abovementioned Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, to consider and pass the following resolutions:—

1. That the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866.

2. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

3. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be authorized and empowered to sell and make over unto a certain limited joint stock company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provision of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and to be called the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a capital of rupees eighteen lacs divided into 1,800 shares of rupees one thousand each, all the lands, buildings, hereditaments, machinery, fixtures, effects, assets, rights, credits, business, and good will of the said Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration for such sale 1,800 shares in such New Company of rupees one-thousand each fully paid up for distribution among the shareholders of the said Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in such manner that the holder of one share in the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, shall either receive two shares and-a-half in the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, or on payment of the sum of rupees 500 shall receive three shares in the same company.

4. That (if two Liquidators shall be appointed) in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of either of the Liquidators, all or any of the powers exercisable by the Liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay solely.

5. That the sale of the property of the said Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, be made by the said Liquidator or Liquidators subject to the covenant or undertaking on the part of the said Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, to prepare form and fulfill all the agreements, contracts, engagements, and obligations, and pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

6. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be, and he and they are hereby empowered to do all acts, and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED a good second-hand full-sized BILLIARD TABLE. Apply to "X. Y. Z." care of this paper.

WANTED an English MAID to take care of two children. Must be a good needle-woman. Reply with copy of testimonials to "O," *Bombay Gazette.*

WATERPROOF SHEETS, best drab twilled vulcanised, 7 feet by 5, Rs. 12-8 each.—THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

REGULATION VALISES, thoroughly waterproof, Rs. 28.—THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

MRS. HURST'S SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 13th instant, 7.—Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, one bay Arab PONY, about 13-1, 5 years old, regularly hunted. Apply to P. D., 143, Baboola Tank Road.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S THIS DAY, a handsome Arab CHARGER, 15 hands, capital hack and lady's horse, and goes in harness.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout, centrally located Best Table in Bombay.

FOR SALE, DOG-CART and PONY, the cart is in good order, the pony young, sound, and a splendid mover. Apply "S," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

GENUINE, Genuine, Genuine. The only house in Bombay for Singer's Genuine Machines is the Company's head office in India, 2, Church Gate Street.

THE "Arm and Platform" Sewing Machine, a model of elegance and simplicity. A really good and serviceable article.—H. A. GEYER, 6, Elphinstone Circle.

INDIA-RUBBER STAMP COMPANY, 28, Meadow Street. Stamps of all shapes and sizes at moderate prices. Seals neatly executed in any language.

WE have received a fresh consignment of our fine brand of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. Price Rs. 24 per dozen.—W. M. Macaulay & Co., 24, Apollo St.

FOR SALE, HAMS and BACON, in canvass, at 8 and 10 as. per lb. respectively. Apply at 1, Forbes Str., Fort, to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

KELLY'S BYCULLA HOTEL.—A few BOARDERS can be accommodated during the monsoon months, at Rs. 90 per mensem inclusive. Married Couples 180.

FOR SALE, an English-built Stanhope PHAETON, with reversible back seat to make dog-cart, and removeable hood to make mail-phæton, Rs. 700. Apply to Major STOCKLEY, R. A., Colaba.

FOR SALE, second-hand four seated large BROUGHAM, with pole and shafts in good sound order, and powerful Australian Golding rising five years old. 15-1½ hands, and harness. Apply X. Y., *Gazette* office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 12 as. per lb.; Cheddar 14 as., and Breakfast Bacon 14 as. per lb.—PEARSE, 22, Appollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
Rs. as.	Rs. as.		Rs. as.	Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 13 0	7 0
16 0	9 8	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.			Per Hogshead. Cash.
165	0	BORDEAUX	165 0
170	0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	170 0
210	0	PETIT MEDOC	210 0
260	0	SUPERIOR MEDOC	260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS, AND LEGGINGS.

Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats	Credit Rs. 8	Cash Rs. 7 12
Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 20	Cash Rs. 18 0
Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same material as the Coats abovementioned	Credit Rs. 27	Cash Rs. 24 12
White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, ventilated	Credit Rs. 3	Cash Rs. 3 4
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Credit Rs. 4	Cash Rs. 4 2
Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Credit Rs. 5	Cash Rs. 5 0
Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 7	Cash Rs. 6 12
White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide	Credit Rs. 4	0 per yard Cash Rs. 3 10
Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide	Credit Rs. 6	8 per yard Cash Rs. 5 14

WATSON & CO.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TROPICAL WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, and made to ensure ease, comfort, and ventilation.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE, which is also allowed on value-payable parcels.

	Inches long.			Price.
Drab vulcanised cambric coats, a useful garment	46	48	50	Rs. 10
Fine drab Nainsook, very light and durable	52	54	56	„ 12
	46	48	50	„ 12-8
	52	54	56	„ 15
"The Deluge Wrapper," Fine drab cashmere, double texture with velvet collar, the best Waterproof made, will resist for hours the heaviest rain, cannot stick, melt or tear	46	48	50	„ 30
	52	54	56	„ 32
The Cape ventilating coat, fine drab Lytton cloth, elegant, durable, and very light, giving thorough ventilation	46	48	50	„ 20
	52	54	56	„ 22
"The Ulster," fine drab Nainsook, double texture		50	52	„ 25
		54	56	„ 28
"The Ulster," stout drab twilled Cosmo-cloth, lined with thin woollen plaids, very useful for driving		54	56	„ 28
The Regulation Military Cloak, fine blue princetta cloth, double texture	48	50	52	„ 38
	54	&	56	„ 42
The Horse Guards Regulation Military Cloak, best blue cashmere, double texture	48	50	52	„ 48
	54		56	„ 52
Drab Waterproof Helmets				„ 5
Drab Waterproof Leggings, per pair				„ 5
Waterproof Rugs or Driving Aprons,	each Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15,			„ 20
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide, per yard				„ 7
Brass Eyelets, fitted at, per doz.				„ 3

N. B.—All coats are fitted with storm-tabs at neck, and wrists, ensuring thorough protection against wind and rain.

OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ABOVE POSTED TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, 3, Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock:—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1881.

PROFESSOR L. RUCHWALDY,
The Great Wizard of the North,
assisted by
MISS ORLANDE,
will give
UNRIVALLED LEGERDEMAIN ENTERTAINMENT,
to conclude with
The last thoughts of Mozart, violin solo,
Marriage for money, "song comic."

A GREAT CONCERT.

Violin solo and guitar accompaniment.

She looks like the French Jolly Nobleman, "song comic."

A good Band will be in attendance.

Prices of admission:

First class Rs. 2. Second class Re. 1. Third class 8 As.

Seats secured and Tickets to be had at any time in the Institute.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m., commence at 9 p. m.

NOTICES.

MR. ALLAN ARTHUR has been AUTHORISED by us to SIGN our firm per procuration from this date.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

A MESMERIST of twenty years' experience is now in Bombay, and can be consulted daily for the treatment and immediate relief of Headache, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Rheumatism, or any nervous complaint. Apply to W. R. PRICE, 32, Medows Street, Bombay.

POLICE CLOTHING FOR THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of WOOLLEN CLOTH for the Police of the Southern Division in the present year. The total quantity required is as follows to be delivered at—

—	Superior Cloth. Yards.	Superior Cloth. Inches.	Inferior Cloth. Yards.	Inferior Cloth. Inches.
Belgaum ..	10	18	696	27
Dharwar ..	12	18	746	18
Karwar ..	1	27	263	27
Total ..	24	27	1,707	0

Patterns, Form of tender, and all other particulars can be obtained from the undersigned at the Office of the Commissioner, S. D., at Poona.

N. G. SATHE,
Assistant Commissioner, S. D.

Poona, 8th June, 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 16.)
HINDOSTAN—

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday showed no change of importance, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities being still given at 46 per cent. Consols yesterday were unchanged at 100¼, French Rentes at 119¾, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 85½ for Fours and 91⅜ for Fours-and-a-half.

Bar Silver still comes at 51½d. per oz., but shipments are advised by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton of £70,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold for this port.

In General Produce, Coffee is quoted partially 1s. per cwt. higher. Cocoanut-oil is unchanged; Linseed is firm. Rapeseed and Wheat quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm as regards Americans, but respecting Surats, Reuter says good to fine qualities were firm, while common to medium qualities were neglected. The day's sales were estimated at 12,000 bales, of which only 700 were Surats, and prices were unchanged, with the exception of an advance of 1-16d. in Good Oomras. Private telegrams call Americans steady, but Surats to arrive unchanged, the fact being that business is practically over for the season. In New York yesterday ready Mid.-Uplands were unchanged at 11 1-16 cents, September shipments 2 points lower at 1,065 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Thursday's Receipts	4,000	2,000	900
Six days' Receipts	26,000	15,000	5,000
Total since 1st September.....	5,546,500	4,789,000	4,400,100

EXCHANGE to-day has been decidedly weak in tone, very little has been done either in the shape of private paper or remittance, and rates are partially 1-32d. lower. Business here being practically over for the season, our market ceases to have the influence it had a few weeks ago, but there is nothing whatever, either from Calcutta or China, to induce an upward movement, and the present appearance is all in favour of a continuance of the decline. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 7 27-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,, ..	2·09 to ¼	,,

On Calcutta rates are unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been active at advancing rates, and notwithstanding the figures we have reached there are apparently still buyers of some kind to be found. Fours at one time to-day touched Rs. 105½ for small pieces, but a weaker feeling was apparent at the close, and Rs. 105 sellers is the last rate quoted, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 112.

The SHARE MARKET is active for Spinning and Weaving Companies, which may be called Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share higher all round, but in other things the movements are insignificant.

COTTON is firm, especially for the higher grades of Dholleras and undoubted good cannot now be bought under Rs. 190 per candy. The position of the market otherwise, however, is not strong, and after the pressure for ready shipments is over, the probability is we shall see an easier feeling established.

SEEDS and WHEAT continue unaltered as regards values. Supplies are smaller owing to the setting in of the rains up-country.

FREIGHTS for Liverpool by steam are firmer at 35s., the Wheatfield (s.s.) having been taken off the berth, but by sail the tendency is still weak at 40s. For other ports there is not much doing, and rates may be called unaltered. Trieste and Venice we quote at 47s. 6d. payable here, Havre at 40s.

PIECE-GOODS are very dull, and as regards ready goods there is nothing new to report. Forward delivery there is some enquiry for, but not at prices equivalent to Manchester quotations.

COALS are still quiet at former values.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	795
Bank of Madras Co.	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chartd Bank L & C..	40,000	25	all	6 do.	275
Chartd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28¾	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	10?xd
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginni g Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	425
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,475
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	545
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	61
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	890
Dholleras Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	100	210
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,800
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	510
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	455
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	312½
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	11	157½
Prince of W. Press ..	120	.....	1,500	75	1,500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,210
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co.....	450	1,000	all	50	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company.....	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill.....	400	2,000	all	..	1,200
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	132
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	620
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,800
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,050
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,080
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	835
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,430
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	690
Ditto (New issue) ..	400	500	150	..	370
Golam Baba S. Co.. ..	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,165
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,075
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jeevraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,180
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,050
Khatao Mackuncjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,055
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,000
Manockjee Petit's ...	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,655
Manugon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	262½
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,275
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,155
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,255
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	850
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	500
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,125
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,210
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,095
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	670
Western India S. & M. Company	550	1,000	1,000	50	1020
	1,200	1,000	200	15	670

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	2,000	2,925	30	1,000
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,100	1,100	10	210

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct.	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	20
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-15-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	100	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	16 6-15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	650
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c.	{ 175 / 165
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,375
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co..	500	500	300	60	380
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000 A	10	3¾	..	4 or 4½
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	110
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	820
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	165
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	22
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	15	..	16

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 11.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Anoopram Purshotum, deceased—Pestonjee K.—Itcharam Hurgovan and others vs Bai Nurbudda, widow of the deceased—A. and Hormus-jee—Part heard.

Summary Suit.

211-81—Craigie L. and O.—C. H. B. Forbes vs Mooljee Assoo and another—Settled.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

660-78—J. Macfarlane—Jamsetjee Hajee Mahomed vs the Fleming S. and W. Co.—C. L. and O. and A. and H.

540-80—Payne and G—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Essa Ahmed.

528-80—J. Macfarlane—Esmail Vullee Mahomed vs Noormahomed Abdul Rehmon and others—H. R., J. B. and L.

270-80—Hearn C. and N.—Jamsedjee Nowrojee Kapadia vs Valibhoy Khanbhoy and others—P. and G. S. Pandunung.

340-80—Payne and G.—Mugga Gowa vs Serang Ahmedjee Issa, ce and another—In person.

500-80—M. H. Khan—Khengar Monsey vs Ramjee Shamjee and another—Muljee and B.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

422-79—Jefferson B. and D.—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Purmanund Nathoo—E, M, Seyani—Part heard.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Arvonia, 1,266 tons, Captain R. Hughes, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

The barque Volkyrien, 498 tons, Captain W. Ramsdale, will sail to-day for Bremenhaven with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer China, 1,036 tons, Captain F. Cole, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo.

The steamer Gunga, 198 tons, Captain G. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur (9th June) with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

The ship Canute, 1,391 tons, Captain P. Myles, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (18th Feb.) with a cargo of 1,945 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The steamer Hartville, 1,140 tons, Captain W. Battram, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Cardiff (May 8th) with a cargo of 1,863 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania, 2,207 tons, Captain T. G. Knox, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Liverpool (15th May) with the following cargo :—38 cases whisky, 1,919 packages piecegoods, 175 packages iron plates, 283 packages wine and spirits, 2 cases mineral water, 77 cases wine, 1 case clocks, 2 casks flies, 150 cases brandy, 100 casks liquor, 25 packages tobacco, 217 packages twist, 33 packages steel, 256 kegs iron nails, 21 casks umbrellas, 3 cases German silver, 25 cases slates, 40 drums varnish, 20 packages paints, 10 cases butter, 98 casks fire-clay, 15 packages raisin, 7,230 fire bricks, 201 boxes soap, 9 bales canvas, 35 cases porter, 6 packages earthenware, 8 cases drugs, 1,191 tons coal, and many other packages merchandise and hardware.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Hartville (s)	Battram	Cardiff, May 8.
10	Roumania (s)	Knox	Liverpool, May 15.
10	Gunga (s).....	Raffin	Bhownuggur, June 9.
	Canute	Myles	Liverpool, Feb. 18.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Peggie Day	Dawson	Mauritius.
	China (s).....	Cole	China.
	Burmah (s).....	Dougherty ..	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Ship Arvonia, Hughes, to Rangoon.

Barque Volkyrien, Ramsdale, to Bremenhaven.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Sumatra, to Venice.

Steamer Roumania, to Liverpool.

Steamer Calder, to Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

6 Lady Ruthven (s)..Bache .....London, March 2.
City of Hankow (s) Muir .....Glasgow, Feb. 19.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.

6 Adam Sedgwick.. ..... Algoa Bay.
7 Pekin (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
8 Tibre (s)..... ..... Galle & Pondicherry.
Kerbela (s)..... ..... Bombay.

June. DEPARTURES.

7 Duke of Argyll (s). ..... London.
Pekin (s) ..... Southampton.
8 Tibre (s) ..... Calcutta.
Adjutant (s) ..... Calcutta.
Chanda (s)..... ..... Rangoon & N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s)—200 boxes tinplates, Edward, Bates and Co; 180 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 90 boxes soap, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Clan Macleod (s)—1,009 bundles hoop iron, Premjee Ookerdass; 190 cases acid, Rogers and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla (s)—110 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Sestos (s)—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Camoens (s)—8 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Tenedos (s)—27 cases whisky and 18 packages sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Reindeer (s)—1 hogshead whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Dewa Gungadhur—93 cases window glass, Allibhoy Noorboy; 8 cases window glass, Buchly and Co; 10 cases plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee; 101 cases whiskey and 33 cases champagne, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla (s)—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness—191 bales cotton, Guneshdass Govindass; 240 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

Cypromene—200 bales cotton, Ranjee Crushnajee and Co.

Parkfield—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Wistow Hall (s)—788 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Roumania (s)—2,000 cwts. wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton and 715 bags coffee, the P. and O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso (s)—66 bales skins, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 300 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 50 bales cotton, John Marshall.

Sumatra (s)—15 bales hides and 900 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR HULL.

Bothal (s)—1,000 cwts. wheat, Lang Moir Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hilyard—600 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

Bessie Morris (s)—1,236 cwts wheat, Geo. Lockhart and Co.; 750 cwts. linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.; 200 cwts. horns, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s)—300 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Border Chieftain (s)—2,000 cwts. castor-seed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

Sumatra (s)—1,150 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

Hamsteels (s)—559 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Hospodar (s)—150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

China (s)—45 bags Colombo roots, Hajee Aboola Esmail and Co.

China (s)—17 cwts. horns, Rehemoobhoy Hubibhoy; 260 cwts. sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 22 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co.; 17 bales cotton, N. B. Mody and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 8.

Beville, Lieut.-Col., 21st Bombay N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 9.

Warliker, Surg., on leave, from Secunderabad.

JUNE 10.

Howes, Lieut.-Col., 16th Madras N. I., on leave, from Raipore.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Bulcley, Major, 30th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Poona.

Beville, Lieut.-Col., 21st Bombay N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, June 10, 1881.

Members who have not yet returned their arms and accoutrements are urgently requested to do so not later than 12 noon on Saturday, the 11th inst., they being urgently required for inspection.

By order,

A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 3.

The C-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st B. C.—Major A. R. Chapman, 2nd in command, to be Comdt., vice Jenkins, deceased. Dated 10th Sept.

Major T. B. M. Glascock, Sqdn. Comdr., to be 2nd in command, vice Chapman. Dated 10th Sept.

Capt. and Bt. Major L. Morris, late 1st European Light Cavalry, to be Sqdn. Comdr., vice Glascock, promoted.

5th B. C.—Lieut.-Col. W. Musgrave, 2nd in command, 15th B.C., to be Comdt., vice Col. Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., appointed Bgdr.-Genl. and Comdt., Hyderabad Contingent.

7th B. C.—Major W. A. Lawrence, Sqdn. Officer, 1st B.C., to be Sqdn. Comdr, vice Hay.

12th B.C.—Major (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) J. H. Green, Sqdn. Comdr., to be 2nd in command, vice McNair, resigned.

Major A. P. Broome, Sqdn. Comdr., to move up in grade succession, vice Green.

Major G. R. J. Shakespear, S. C., to be Sqdn. Comdr., vice Broome.

Major Shakespear will, however, continue to serve on the Staff until his tour of service as Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., Army Head Quarters, expres.

15th B. C.—Lieut.-Col. E. D. H. Vibart, Sqdn. Comdr., to be 2nd in command, vice Musgrave appointed Comdt., 5th B. C.

Major R. Atkins, Sqdn-Comdr., to move up in grade succession, vice Vibart.

Capt. and Bt. Major J. T. Halliday, late 4th European Light Cavalry, to be Sqdn. Comdr. vice Atkins.

Major Halliday will continue to act as Dy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. Presidency Dist., until relieved.

25th N. I.—Lieut. G. T. Pickard-Cambridge, 2-2nd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal B. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 15th May. The leave of absence granted to Major W. T. Stuart, S. C., in G. O. C. C., dated the 28th April, page 240, is cancelled at his own request.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards Lieut. W. B. Graham, 63rd Foot, is detailed for duty at the regimental depot, and will proceed to England.

The appointment of Lieut. H. F. M. Wilson, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be Adjt., subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal C.-in-C., announced in G. O. C. C. dated 2nd April, page 189, is cancelled.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Agra Bgde. order, dated the 10th May, appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice L. J. Reilly to officiate as Asst. Apothy. with the Rest Camp at Toondla, vice Apothy E. Des Brosses ordered to proceed to Umballa on court martial duty.

Meerut Bgde. order, dated the 19th May, directing Col. W. Denis-de-Vitre, R. H. A., to assume command of the station of Meerut, with effect from the 20th idem during the absence on inspection duty of the general commanding the division.

72nd Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 18th May, appointing 2nd Lieut. G. G. A. Egerton, to officiate as Adjt., vice Sunderland, deceased.

2nd B. C.—Regtl. order, dated the 16th May, appointing Major C. T. M. Higginson, Sqdn. Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th April, vice Knowles on leave.

7th B. C.—Regtl. order, dated the 7th May appointing Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, Sqdn. Officer, to continue to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., vice Hay with effect from the 29th Dec.

6th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 10th May, appointing Capt. W. J. A. Birch, Wing Officer, to continue to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 14th Jan., consequent on the resignation by 2nd Lieut. A. W. Gordon, of his probationary appointment.

9th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 18th May, appointing Lieut. B. Duff, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Adjt, vice Weller, on furlough. The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

62nd Foot.—Lieut. C. LeG. Justice, (Offg. Wing Officer, on probation 12th N. I.,) to Bombay, from the 3rd June to the 15th Oct. to study the native languages.

4-60th Rifles.—Lieut.-Col. K. G. Henderson, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for eight months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Ben. Inf.—Lieut.-Col. W. E. D. Broughton, from the 1st June to the 15th Oct. to proceed to Darjeeling, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of every body who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED."

EX S. S. POLLUCE.

ANOTHER BATCH of the world-renowned iron-framed square PIANOS in solid Walnut-wood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Solid square..... .....Rs. 675
Ditto sympathetic..... ,, 750

Special arrangements for 3, 6, or 12 months' payment.

Also Pianos for hire, and Pianos tuned.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th May, 1881.

C. MARCKS & Co., Poona, 1, East Street.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY,

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, by 6-30 a.m. on the 11th instant, should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUNESH KHIND, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secy. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 6th June, 1881.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

YOUNG—May 19th, at 14, Rutland Square, Dublin, the wife of Captain H. P. Young, Poona Horse, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HAVELOCK—May 18th, at Aldershot, from the effects of a fall at the steeple-chase, on the 21st April last, William Waller Carrington, the only son of the late William Henry Havelock, Bombay C. S., aged 22 years.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MOORE—AITCHESON—June 9th, at Matheran, Sophia Ruthven, eldest daughter of Brigadier-General Aitcheson, C. B., to Captain Henry Moore, 4th King's Own.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANTHONY—June 2nd, at Murree, the wife of Mark Anthony, M. D., Surgeon Major, A. M. D., of a son.

BEADON—June 4th, at Lahore, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel C. Beadon, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

SIMLE—May 28th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Mr. J. Simle, of a daughter.

YOUNGER—June 3rd, at Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of Major J. Younger, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHARLES—BROWNE—June 4th, at Darjeeling, J. G. Charles, Bengal Civil Service, to Edith Hester, daughter of Lord Ulick Browne.

DEATHS.

BERKELEY—June 5th, at Naini Tal, Jane Phoebe, daughter of the late Velters C. F. Barkeley, aged 34 years.

GRICE—June 5th, at Lahore, of diphtheria, Alice, daughter of Captain P. Grice, aged 10 years.

LAMB—June 2nd, at Tirhoot, James Henry Clark Lamb, MOHUN BEER—May 30th, at Ichra Dun, Mary, the wife of Mr. A. Mohun Beer, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

STILLERY—June 6th, at Faizabad, Christina, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. C. Stillery, 1-12th Regiment.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1881.

THE campaign which is to decide who is the best man in Southern Afghanistan, the Amir Abdul Rahmân or Sirdar Ayoub Khan, has not commenced auspiciously for the latter, his Lieutenant Hassan Khan having suffered defeat in the opening engagement at the hands of Gul Mahomed Khan, commanding the Amir's troops at Girishk. The explanation offered in the telegram we publish this morning may be the true one, namely, that Hassan Khan was unaware of the fact that the Girishk fort garrison had been reinforced by a body of the Amir's regular troops the day before the fight; as it is difficult to see why he should have ventured to attack a probably far superior force, instead of waiting for the arrival of Ayoub Khan, or at least postponing action till he had communicated with Hashim Khan at Kalahi Gaz. There is no positive information as to the relative numbers of the opposing forces; but the fact that the Amir's General only considered it necessary at the outset to employ his Khassadars to drive the enemy from the position they had taken up during the night, goes to show that Hassan Khan had the much inferior force. The engagement is probably not of much importance as an indication of the success or failure that may be anticipated for one party or the other; there is more of that nature in the significant rumours which represent influential men who have suffered from Ayoub Khan's tyrranical acts during the last year as deserting his cause and throwing in their lot with the Amir. Had Ayoub taken care to keep faithful to him instead of estranging such men as Yalantush Khan, son of Khan Agha, and his tribe, and the friends of other prominent chiefs whose violent deaths disgraced his authority at Herat, he would have had a better chance of success. His having had to disband three Herati regiments at a time like the present, just when, if the attempt is to be made at all, a vigorous blow must be struck against Abdul Rahman's supremacy in Southern Afghanistan, is another indication of a serious decline of his prestige and popularity.

WE shall give, to-day and on Monday, the chief speeches which marked the close of the debate on the motion to read the Irish Land Bill a second time. Among them we include Mr. Chaplin's—though of that we are able to find room only for a short *résumé*—out of deference to the exceptional position awarded to it by our London correspondent. We are ourselves unable to see that Mr. Chaplin contributed anything, or, indeed, that he was trying to contribute anything, to the discussion. He led off by reminding his hearers that the Act of 1870 has not done all the good it was hoped it might do. That has been admitted for some time; and what is now in dispute is as to whether they are right who say that the comparative failure of that measure is largely due to the fact that—by failing to establish guarantees for a fair rent, and to make the tenant's interest in his farm saleable in the open market—it left it in the power of landlords to confiscate the property of their tenants in the soil, whenever these were unable to pay a fair rent, or refused to pay an unfair one. This is the point; and on this point Mr. Chaplin found nothing to say, but that the said property did not exist, or, if it did, was the fruit of an act of robbery from the landlord. We have said enough to show that in our opinion such a contention can proceed only from an ignorance of the rudiments of the question, or from a deliberate desire to ignore them. Mr. Chaplin's precedents as a legislator make it difficult to say which it is in his case. Mr. Chaplin's other argument starts in the same way from a proposition which no one disputes, and arrives by a line we cannot trace at a point where Mr. Chaplin finds himself, we venture to say, alone. No one denies that the present condition of Ireland is due, among other things, to the commercial jealousy of England in 1698. But it is given, we should hope, to Mr. Chaplin alone to see that it was the "Brights, Forsters, and Chamberlains" of that time who led and gave effect to that commercial jealousy, and that that consideration, supposing it to have any foundation, supplies a good reason why the converted descendants of these statesmen of 1698 should not be allowed to attempt to do justice now. Turning from a speech, which is in one way as good a speech for the Bill as any one could wish to hear, we cannot too strongly commend the speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell, Sir Stafford Northcote, and the Marquis of Hartington to those of our readers who are interested in the nature and prospects of the proposed legislation. Mr. Gladstone's speech, which we give to-day, has been generally recognised as one of the best he has ever made; and it gives as clear an account of the great principles underlying the Land Bill as any fair mind could desiderate. On the cardinal point—the fact that the Bill is a measure dictated by pure justice, and going straight to the great end of taking away from the Irish landlord the power of evicting, without compensation, the tenant who, according to a report to which Mr. Chaplin has himself affixed his signature, has by his own labour doubled or trebled the value of his holding—Mr. Gladstone's language goes straight to the point. If Conservatives will go on talking of the "confiscation" implied in a measure whose end is to put a stop to as hateful and injurious a sytem of confiscation as the law of a free people ever stooped to support, there is of course no way of stopping them, and there is indeed no particular reason why their political opponents should be anxious to stop them. As Mr. Gladstone points out, the cry is precisely that which was raised in 1870, when, unhappily, a great deal more attention was paid to it than it deserved. We are glad to see in the Prime Minister's firm language on the point—though the assurance was hardly needed—that on the present occasion that particular cry will be absolutely disregarded, as far as the Liberals are concerned.

The interest attaching to the remainder of Mr. Gladstone's speech, and to the remarkable speeches delivered by the respective leaders of the Opposition and of the Land League, is chiefly political—as referring to the probable fate of the Bill. Before examining the significance of what fell from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell, and Sir Stafford Northcote on this head, we will remind the reader that the only supplementary information we have had since the mail left, is the information received on the 2nd of this month, that the Bill "was making very slow progress in Committee," the first clause not having then been agreed to, while notice of no less than 1,500 amendments had been given; and the fact that Mr. Parnell could only get 22 members of his party to join him in a direct vote of censure on the Government. Taking this latter fact first, we desire to submit that its full significance can be measured only by a reference to the very violent speech by which Mr. Parnell attempted to justify his refusal to vote for the second reading of the Bill. In that speech Mr. Parnell dropped finally, it appears to us, a mask which, to tell the truth, he has for some time now only held in his hand. Late in the day—on the very brink of the vote—Mr. Parnell opposes the Bill; because it does not take the land from the landlords and give it to the tenant, because it does not propose to restore to the tenants of to-day what has been filched from their predecessors, and—most significant of all—because one foreign nation (England) can never hope to govern equitably another foreign nation (Ireland). As Sir Stafford Northcote said on rising after Mr. Parnell, this disposes of the idea that the passing of the Land Bill will satisfy the demands of the agitators. It would have been more to the purpose if Sir Stafford had told us who, he thinks, ever said it would satisfy these demands. The question really brought to the front by the uncompromising nature of Mr. Parnell's speech is as to whether he carries his party and their

TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHT AT GIRISHK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

News from Kandahar states that on the 3rd instant, Mahomed Hassan Khan and Syud Azim Shah, with a large gathering, advanced from Kalahi Gaz and occupied the old fort at Girishk, two miles distant from the new fort held by the Ameer's troops. Hashim Khan remained behind at Kalahi Gaz. During the night, Hassan Khan's men moved forward and concealed themselves in ravines near the present fort. They were discovered in the morning, and Gul Mahomed Khan sent out his Khassadars to drive them away. The Khassadars were driven back, and Kazi Sad-ud-din was compelled to go out with all his regular troops to their assistance.

A fight then ensued which lasted two hours, and ended in the defeat and rout of Mahomed Hassan Khan's men, who dispersed over the country and were pursued some distance by the Ameer's cavalry. On news of the success being made known in Kandahar, a salute of 21 guns was fired. The Ameer's regular troops only reached Girishk the day before the fight, and it is probable that Hashim Khan was not aware of their arrival when he sent his levies to attack the fort. The fight took place almost on the same ground where the Wali's mutinous troops were defeated by us last year.

Hashim Khan is said to be still at Kalahi Gaz.

There is no authentic news from Herat, nor of Ayoub's movements.

Yalantash Khan, son of Khan Agha, is with the Wali of Maimanah, and is thought to have definitely thrown in his lot with the Ameer, and to be ready to co-operate with him if necessary.

There are rumours of a fresh confederation of the Amak tribes against Ayoub, led by Aubiar Khan, of Taiwara, Fath Ullah Beg, Firoz Koht, and Shah Nawaz Khan, brother of Jehandad Khan Kipchak, who was executed by Ayoub along with Behbud Khan.

About 600 of the Alizai and Barakzai tribal levies fought on the Ameer's side in the engagement at Girishk.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

The *Englishman* says that the Government of India has distributed to the departments a Government resolution dealing with the supply of stores for the public service. Every effort is to be made by the local Governments to purchase articles *bonâ fide* manufactured in the local market. If articles are unobtainable they must indent on the Secretary of State. Books and newspapers are exempted from the general rule. If a local Government believe that goods are obtainable more cheaply through the agency of a private firm, the facts of the case are to be communicated to the Government of India. Letters have been directed to be sent to the leading manufacturing firms for accurate information respecting the class of goods manufactured. Information is required to enable the Government to consider how far it is possible to substitute stores now obtained in England for Indian goods.

The trial of the Missionaries is postponed owing to the absence of one of the Judges.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SERIOUS RIOT AT CORK.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Latest news from Ireland states that a very serious riot has taken place at Cork. The police were fiercely attacked by the mob and many of them injured. A large number of the rioters were also injured, and many others arrested.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

Parliament re-assembled last night after the Whitsuntide recess. Mr. Monk (Member for Gloucester) introduced a motion that a new Treaty of Commerce with France will not satisfy England without a reduction of duties. The House carried the motion against the Government by 77 against 49 votes.

FIRE AT QUEBEC.

News has been received of a most destructive fire at Quebec, in which one thousand houses were destroyed.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Justice James.

SCRUTIN DE LISTE BILL.

PARIS, JUNE 9.

The *Scrutin de Liste* Bill, which passed the Chamber of Deputies by a narrow majority, has been rejected by the Senate.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JUNE 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats good to fine qualities firm; common to medium qualities neglected.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1s. 7 9-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85½
4½ do. do.	91¾
3 per cent. Consols for account...	100⅛
do. French Rente	119½
Bar Silver	51½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£15,500,000,	Dec.	£200,000
Bills Discounted	£19,800,000,	Inc.	£300,000
Bullion	£25,000,000,	unchanged.	

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 46 per cent.

Arrivals.—Castalia, Tagus, Inchclutha, and Flamsteel.

Departures.—Cosmo and Algitha.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1881.

At 6 a. m.	78·9 Farht.
„ 10 a. m.	80·0
„ 2 p. m.	78·0
„ 4 p. m.	78·3

THURSDAY NIGHT, JUNE 9, 1881.

At 10 p. m.	77·7

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, June 10, 7 A. M.

Mail steamer Pekin, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, June 10, 3-20 P.M.

Mail steamer Nizam, from China, arrived.

THE following statement shows the balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of May :—1879, Rs. 14,18,91,000 ; 1880, Rs. 10,93,33,000 ; 1881, Rs. 11,55,50,000.

ENVELOPES having embossed postage labels of the value of 4½ annas will be available from the 1st July, and may be obtained from the Post Office or from licensed stamp vendors. The charge for the envelopes will be the value of the labels embossed on them. These envelopes are intended chiefly for foreign correspondence, but they may also be used for inland correspondence and registered letters.

THERE was an Eton dinner at the Simla Club on Saturday evening, and the old Etonians in Simla or at the near hill-stations drank success to the school, and pledged old memories heartily. The *Pioneer's* correspondent, who mentions the fact, remarks :—It is well that, in these levelling days, *esprit de corps* should be kept up, and if public school dinners were more numerous among exiles in Asia, this feeling would survive even the attacks of a Childers and a Wolseley combined.

IT is said that the Government of India having, at the instance of the Government of Bombay, approved of the Collector of Ahmedabad's suggestion to appoint a City Magistrate there, who should also hold as a permanent appointment the post of Chairman of the Municipality, the necessary papers have been forwarded to the Secretary of State for sanction.

UNDER orders lately received from the Secretary of State, the salaries of the future Puisne Judges of the Calcutta High Court are to be assimilated to those of the Judges of the High Courts at Madras and Bombay. The reduction, amounting, as it does, to nearly six hundred rupees a month in each case, is a most serious one. The *Englishman* sees no particular reason why Judges in Calcutta should be better paid than in Madras or Bombay for similar work, but thinks the conditions of the times seem to point rather to levelling up than levelling down.

CINCHONA cultivation is making good progress in Ceylon. The Director of the Botanical Gardens there reports:—"An impulse has been given to this cultivation during 1880 unparalleled in any previous period, and indeed it may be said to have become general, to a greater or less extent, on all estates in suitable situations. It is principally *C. officinalis* and *C. succirubra* that are being so extensively grown ; of these, many planters have now very extensive nurseries, and little or no seed has been purchased from Hakgala."

A SIMLA correspondent writes :—"The Viceroy's Staff will soon loose its best rider and one of its most popular members, as Captain the Hon'ble Wentworth Fitzwilliam is obliged to return to England. Captain Fitzwilliam is a born rider, and many of us had hoped that his stay in India would have been long enough to have enabled him to earn all the honours which turf and field offer."

A COMMITTEE on Mountain Batteries is expected to assemble at an early date at Simla. The Committee is composed of the following officers :—General Leslie, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, President ; Lieutenant-Colonel LeMesurier, Bengal ; Captain Robertson, Jacobabad Mountain Train, Bombay ; Major Richardson, Madras ; and Captain Aitken, Punjab Frontier Force. Many valuable suggestions are expected to be made by the Committee, and it is understood that the Government are prepared to do all in their power to put the batteries on a better footing. They are so essential to Indian warfare, especially on the Frontier, that too much attention cannot be paid to their equipment.

THE recent Bengal Cavalry postings will not, the *Englishman* thinks, pass without criticism in military circles ; and they must be regarded as a reversal of the policy of the late Commander-in-Chief, who was in favour of promotion regimentally, and was against filling up vacancies by transferring officers from one regiment to another. We see in all these postings yet another exemplification of the mischievous results of having no regular system, so that successive Commanders-in-Chief, not being bound by any rule, do exactly as they please, just as their idiosyncracies sway them, and either act on no settled principles at all, or are guided by considerations different from those which influenced their predecessors in office. For over twenty years has this unsettled and eminently unsatisfactory condition of things existed ; and as long as it is left to a Commander-in-Chief to restore order and confidence by advocating a return to a system which will have the effect of clocking him of an enormous amount of patronage, so long will nothing be done. It is to be hoped that the new organization will comprehend a strictly regimental system, so that officers may owe their positions in their regiments to the fortune of war and the usual chances of promotion incidental to a regimental service, and not to the favour of any Commander-in-Chief whom accident has placed at the head of the army, or still worse to some crooked-minded Military Secretary with enemies to triumph over and friends and sycophants to provide for.

ALTHOUGH the coming Ceylon coffee crop may not, says the *Observer*, be so large as was anticipated in some quarters at the beginning of the year, still we see no reason to reduce our estimate of the total outturn between October 1st, 1881, and September 30th, 1882, below 750,000 to 800,000 cwts. (37,500 to 40,000 tons), against not more than 22,000 to 25,000 tons this season ; and with a decrease in the Brazil reports and reduction in stocks, prices should improve by the end of this year. From what our correspondent in the great South American empire, Mr. A. Scott Blacklaw, says, it is evident that a crisis is not far off in the coffee enterprise of Brazil, for the tax on slaves is so high that free labour alone can be employed by the planters, and the three coffee-producing provinces are in danger of being out-voted by the seventeen other provinces on the subject of early and complete emancipation.

THE *Asian* states that the Calcutta Turf Club proposes to make the following alterations in the rules of racing :—

I.—That Note 1 to Rule 11 be altered so as to read, 6st. is the lowest weight allowed under any circumstances, &c.

II.—That the top weight for all classes be 9st. 3lbs.

III.—That the allowance of 7lbs. by English to Colonial horses be abolished, and clause 2 consequently rescinded.

IV.—That weight for age is, for English and Australian horses, the foregoing tables reduced 4lbs. ; for Capes the foregoing tables raised 10lbs. ; for country-breds raised 1st. 10lbs. ; and for Arabs raised 2st. 10lbs.

V.—That clause 1 of Rule 14 be rescinded.

VI.—That Rule 111. be altered to—

"A country-bred horse is one got, foaled, and kept in India up till the time he first starts for a race."

VII.—That Rule 1.X., Lottery Rules (p. 89), be altered as follows:—

Line 7, "one-quarter share, altered to one half share."

Line 12, "That certificates of age and measurement by the Calcutta Turf Club be accepted wherever races are run under the Calcutta Turf Club Rules.

THE *Straits Times* says :—"A petition to the Governor has been signed by nearly all the banks and firms in the place asking His Excellency to again address the Secretary of State upon the subject of permitting Indian immigration into the Native States, the importance of which is becoming more and more manifest every day."

THE *Liberté* announces that the Flatters Mission will be taken up and the Colonel's murder avenged. The future mission will be composed of a regiment mounted on camels. This regiment will consist of seven squadrons of 100 each, recruited from the Chambas. They will be commanded by a major and seven French captains and sub-lieutenants.

ADELINA PATTI has concluded her engagement in Paris and gone to England. After a short residence in her Welsh villa, she will sing in London during the season. It is stated that she has quite made up her mind—always subject to change—to retire from the stage before the end of next year, concluding her professional career with a tour in the United States, where a last and vast shower of gold is expected to fall into her lap.

IN the House of Commons on May 13th, Mr. Lalor asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether James Lalor, of Raheen, Queen's County, had been arrested under the Peace Preservation Act ; and if so, on what reasonable suspicion ; and whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that James Lalor and family had been evicted from their holding only a few days previously after sowing the land for crops. (Irish cheers.) Mr. Fitzpatrick, interposing, inquired whether it was not a fact that James Lalor owed a year and a half's rent, and was always an unsatisfactory tenant —(laughter)—and whether the following statement from the *Leinster Empress* of May 7th was correct :—"James Lalor held sixteen Irish acres, at 1*l.* 15*s.* a year. He sub-let 7½ of them—5 to one party and 2½ to another, for which he obtained a rent of 22*l.* 10*s.*—(laughter)—and therefore his rack-rented tenant obtained 3*l.* 15*s.* a year more for 7½ acres than he was asked to pay for 16—(laughter)—and, further, excellent landlord that he is, James Lalor, on sub-letting the land, required 2½ years' rent in advance, or the sum of 44*l.* (Loud laughter.)"

IN the House of Lords on May 13th, Earl Sdyney, as Lord Steward, brought down from the Queen the reply to the Address to Her Majesty, voted by their lordships on the previous Monday. The reply was as follows :—"I have received your address praying that I will give directions that a monument be erected in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the memory of the late Right Honourable Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., with an inscription expressive of the high sense entertained by the House of Lords of his rare and splendid gifts, and of his devoted labours in Parliament and in great offices of State ; and assuring me that you will concur in giving effect to my directions. And I shall give directions in accordance with your address."

THE *s. s.* Saga, of and for Bergen, from Almeria, Captain Kalrs, reports :—"On May 2, at 8-15 a.m., the man at the wheel observed a dense black smoke ahead, and immediately after a large flame which at short intervals flared up. To the best of our judgment this illumination came from a steamer ahead of us, the funnel smoke of which we had observed as well as the rigging. Our course was immediately altered from N. by E. to N.N.W., in which direction the illumination was, and having proceeded for half an hour we observed that the whole ship was on fire. All hands were now called on deck to keep a sharp look-out for boats or anything floating on the water. We steamed for about an hour at full speed, and had then approached the steamer to within half a mile, when everything disappeared. We continued going at full speed until we reckoned to have reached the spot where the steamer went down. The speed was then slackened, and now and then we lay still and listened for any sounds or signs from the crew, but we neither heard nor saw anything. Having searched in vain for an hour, we shaped a course to N. by E. at 10-30. The wind was from the north, light, with a clear sky and bright moonshine, and a little sea. It appeared to us that the cargo must be burning, the fire being so violent ; and when the waves raised the vessel we could, by the help of the glass, distinctly see the fire through the cabin ventilators. Her bow was turned east-south-east, and the after part of the ship disappeared first. As far as I could calculate, she went down in lat. 37·48, long. 9·14."

A DEFINITE programme, to be submitted to a general conference of delegates from trade societies, political clubs, and other organizations, to be held on the 8th of June, was settled by the Provisional Committee of the Democratic Federation, representing the New Party, which was started at a meeting held on the 5th of March last at the Westminster Palace Hotel, presided over by Mr. Joseph Cowen, M. P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne. The object of the conference was to decide on a common platform and a united course of action, and the programme which the Provisional Committee were to lay before the delegates, some of whom were expected to be present from Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, and other provincial towns, is as follows :—1. Manhood suffrage for all Parliamentary and municipal elections ; 2. Triennial Parliaments ; 3. Equal electoral districts ; 4. Payment of members' election expenses to come out of the rates. In addition to discussing this programme the conference will be asked to consider the following subjects :—1. Adult suffrage ; 2. Nationalisation of the land ; 3. Abolition of the House of Lords ; 4. Bribery at elections to be made an act of felony ; 5. Legislative independence for Ireland.

A RUSSIAN naval officer of the scientific branch of the service has been arrested on a charge of being gravely implicated in the Sadowa Street mine plot, in the Ekatrinof Canal assassination, and also in the Winter Palace explosion. "I now learn that his name is Sulianoff, and that he admits his participation in these crimes. It is a noticeable fact that this officer was one of the volunteers in the Servian campaign, and, as I am informed, other officers are compromised. He also served under General Tchernaieff, apparently gaining unlooked for experiences and convictions in that war of liberation. On the assumption that Timothy Michailoff, who was amongst the five executed, was one of the four provided with the bombs, the whole number is now accounted for, including the two actually used by Ryssakoff and the so-called Elnikoff, who died the same night from the effect of wounds received, whose real name, already given, is Grynevetsky. From its Polish origin the old Russian party had been only too ready to denounce Polish participation in the assassination. Inquiries, however, prove that Grynevetsky is the son of an orthodox Russian priest. It is thus notable that two sons of priests should be implicated in this dreadful deed. It does not speak much for the priestly education at the present crisis, advocated by M. Pobedonotseff as a panacea for the woes and wants of the Empire."

CYPRUS being threatened with a visitation of locusts, in July last the Governor issued a notification requiring every adult male in the island between the ages of 18 and 60, except the maimed or crippled, to collect a specified quantity of locust eggs. It was also announced that persons who had not furnished their quota by the 1st of January would be dealt with according to law. This appears to have a good deal puzzled the Cypriotes, because there is no law defining the offence in question or providing for its punishment. We learn that some twenty or thirty persons have been summoned to appear before the High Court of Justice charged with non-compliance with the order of the High Commissioner. The proceedings against the defendants shed a curious light upon the existing Government of Cyprus. On their behalf it was argued that as the High Court of Justice ordinance provides that no act that would not be deemed an offence by an English Court can be punished in Cyprus, it was impossible for the High Commissioner to punish any person for refusing or neglecting to collect locust eggs—an offence which is obviously unknown to English law. Some of the defendants—Englishmen and Frenchmen in particular—urged that it was practically a system of forced labour which the Executive sought to carry out, not by passing a law in the usual manner, but by an arbitrary exercise of authority. They contended that because they were unable to find any locust eggs in their gardens or in the yards of the houses they occupied it was unreasonable that they should be compelled either to trespass upon other people's lands to collect the eggs, or to pay private individuals to perform the task. They really seemed to make out a strong case against the legality of the proceeding, but the authorities of Cyprus were equal to the emergency. The Judge felt constrained to decide against them solely on the ground that an ordinance passed in 1878 invested the High Commissioner with the same rights and prerogatives which the Vali of Rhodes enjoyed, and in consequence of which he issued the order as to locust eggs. One day the High Commissioner is a British official, apparently acting in accordance with British law, while the next he is transformed into a Turkish Vali, and is supposed to embody in his person all the despotic authority of a Pasha of the old school.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	1 29	2 90	2 54	3 10
9 Thursday	1 62	.....	.....	.....
10 Friday	.....	2 5	1 90	2 26
Total	2 91	4 95	4 44	5 36

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(10th June 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity	Rain.
		Ther. in shade.			
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. h.	Ins.
Kurrachee...	29·522	89·0	S W	21	0·00
Surat.....	·618	91·5	W	20	0·00
Bombay.....	·691	80·0	S W E	13	0·00
Ratnagiri	·738	79·8	(S W (modt.	..	0·35
Karwar	·800	80·1	(S W (fresh.	..	0·37
Mangalore....	·810	79·9	S	1	1·79
Calicut	·827	77·5	S S W	4	0·70
Cochin	·882	81·0	E	1	0·15
Masulipatam.	·726	86·0	S W	..	0·00
Madras.....	·751	87·5	W	6	0·00
Negapatam	·762	92·0	W	8	0·09

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9TH JUNE 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·679
Temperature of the air	77·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·8
Dew Point.....	73·7
Relative humidity of Air.....	87·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	72·0
General Direction of Wind	ENE, NE, SSW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	222
Fall of Rain*	1·62
Total fall during month	2·51
do. do. year	2·91
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th June..	1·23

* From midnight to midnight.

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway :—

DIVISION No. 1.

Date.	Panju.	Vaitarna	Palghur.	Gholwad	Bulsar.	Surat.
	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.
Previous.	0 87	0 32	0 16	1 7	0 28	0 12
June 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 7	0 27	0 0
3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 9	0 0	0 0
4	0 0	0 20	0 12	0 0	0 0	0 0
5	0 0	0 30	0 29	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total..	0 87	0 82	0 89	1 23	0 55	0 12

THE WEATHER IN THE DECCAN.

SECUNDERABAD, June 6.—Since the 31st ultimo, "the rains" have commenced and the thermometer has fallen 20°. The readings have not been now more than 93°, the lowest register was 72° on the 1st instant. The fall of rain to date is a little above 2 inches. There is every indication of more rain. Good rain has fallen in the district.

JALNA, June 9.—Heavy showers of rain have fallen. For one day last week the rain-gauge indicated 2·25 inches. The total fall of rain to date since the 28th is gauged at 4·10. The weather is delightful.

NANDGAUM, June 9.—There has been heavy rain in the direction of Aurangabad, and a good fall of rain here.

MANMAD, June 9.—Quite a treat after the hot months ; heavy showers of rain have fallen here and on the line of the G. I. P. and M. State Railway.

AURANGABAD, June 9.—Copious falls of rain at the burst of the monsoon. Since 11-30 p.m. on the 7th, we have had a steady fall of rain to the present morning, with only a few hours' cessation yesterday evening. It is still raining, and 2·25 inches of rain have been registered ; no signs of a break. The *freshes* in the rivulet (Kaum) within the cantonment have come down. Total fall of rain to date 3·35 inches (8 a.m.). From Pytan, Bheer, Vyzapur, and Kunhur talookas a good fall of rain has been reported. From Hingolee and Mominabad we learn that the monsoon has commenced.

BERAR.—Slight showers of rain have fallen in a few districts. A good monsoon is anticipated.

C.S.I. AND C.I.E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your readers enlighten me on the following :—

There is a diversity of opinions with regard to the superiority and inferiority of C.S.I. and C.I.E. Some say that the latter is a grade inferior to the former, others put both on one level while many say there is a little intermediate between the two. In a procession which will take the precedence—the C.S.I. or C.I.E. ?

INQUIRER.

June 10.

Members of "the most exalted Order of the Star of India" enjoy rank and precedency immediately before the corresponding classes of "the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George." "The Order of the Indian Empire," which was instituted only on the 1st January, 1878, consist of the Sovereign, Grand Master, and Companions only, and the Companions have place and precedency next to, and immediately after, the Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and last on the list.—ED., *B. G.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE.

AFLOAT.

There will be divine service on board the ship Cumeria to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m., in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m., and at Prince's Dock, on board the ship Glendarrick, at 6-30 p.m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the ship Cypromene in the Prince's Dock at 11 o'clock to-morrow Sunday morning, weather permitting. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SERVICES ON TRINITY SUNDAY.

7 a.m. Holy Communion ; 8 a.m. Matins and Holy Communion ; 5-30 p.m. Litany ; 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

N.B.—The midday service being discontinued, the second celebration of the Holy Communion, usual on the second Sunday in the month will be at 5-30 during the morning service, instead of at 12 noon.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. to-day.
Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Prof. Ruchwaldy, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th :—Hartville (s), from Cardiff ; Roumania (s), Liverpool.
Yesterday :—Gunga (s), Bhownagar ; Canute, Liverpool.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Peggie Day, to Mauritius ; China (s), China ; Burmah (s), Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Roumania entered the dock yesterday.

SALE OF ELKINGTON'S PLATED WARE.—It will be seen from our advertisement columns that Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell this day at their auction rooms a valuable collection of Elkington's dinner, tea, and coffee sets. It has originally cost above Rs. 10,000. Attention of intending purchasers is especially drawn to this rare opportunity.—[ADVT.]

MILL ACCIDENT.—Manockjee Nowrojee, an employé of the Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Mills, while at work at the said mills on Thursday last had his left hand taken off by the machinery. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A RUNAWAY WIFE.—Ramantar Doorgapursad has reported to the Police that his wife, named Ruckmi, aged twenty years, absconded on Thursday last, taking with her ornaments and cash to the value of Rs. 800, belonging to him.

THEFT.—Ahmed Ebramkhan was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing an article of wearing apparel, the property of a woman named Fatma. Being a reputed thief he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—The Court re-opened yesterday after the summer vacation. On the Original Side Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice West presided in two of the division courts ; and Mr. Justice Bayley presided in a third after disposing of Chambers work, which his Lordship will continue to take for about six months. On the Appellate Side, only Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas presided for the disposal of miscellaneous business.

ENTERTAINMENT AT FRAMJEE HALL.—Professor Ruchwaldy, "The Wizard of the North," assisted by Miss Orlande, gave an entertainment at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Thursday night. Those present were amply repaid for the trouble of attending. The Professor went through every item in the programme without the aid of the usual paraphernalia. Most of the tricks were very good. One of the features in the programme was the "accurate mind-reading" of Miss Orlande. The performance was concluded by the music of the violin and guitar. The entertainment will be repeated to-night.

H. H. THE LATE AGA KHAN.—Advices received by the last mail from the Persian Gulf state that the news of the death of His Highness the late Aga Khan was received in the principal cities of Persia with much sorrow. In Teheran, Ispahan, Shiraz, Mohullut, and other places the usual symbols and ceremonies of mourning were observed for three days, funeral feasts being given and the Koran read out to large assemblages of people, including the nobles and principal men. In Shiraz the ceremony was performed at the residence of Mooshirool Mook, who bore all the expenses connected with it, and in which the principal persons, such as Mirza Jaffer Khan, Imam Jooma, Moolluk Mahomed Hoosein, and others, took part.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At about 2 a. m. yesterday a tile-roofed shed, used as a wood depôt, situated at 5th Street, Cammateepoora, belonging to Narrayen Bhow, suddenly fell in, burying under the debris a young woman named Saddee, the wife of Narrayen Bhow, who, with her husband and child, was sleeping in the shed at the time. The husband and child escaped uninjured. The woman was removed from the debris in an unconscious state, and she died on the way to the J. J. Hospital from the effects of the injuries she had sustained. An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner at the Morgue, Cammateepoora. After identification of the deceased, the inquest was adjourned for further inquiry to the 13th instant.

PORTABLE GAS LAMPS.—Mondolfus and Company's patent portable gas lamps, which were tried some time back at the Church Gate and Marine Line Stations of the Bombay Baroda Company with such great success, have for the past few days been employed in lighting the Byculla Station. A few of these lamps effectually light the whole platform. They emit a soft clear light, which is found to be very pleasant to read by. The orthodox oil *butties* which continue to do duty on the platform opposite serve to present a great contrast to them. The one great recommendation about these patent lamps is that they are much cheaper than ordinary gas light, one bottle of oil (the Company's own preparation), costing about ten pice, being sufficient to keep a lamp burning for fourteen hours.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—The report for the year 1880-81, read at the annual general meeting held on the 10th June, shows that the Widows' Pension Fund continues to progress favorably. An addition of about Rs. 58,000 has been made to the funded capital, which last year stood at Rs. 5,20,000. During the year 43 new members joined and 2 increased the amount of pensions, for which they had originally subscribed. The number of subscribers is 491. Nine widows were admitted to pension during the year against 3 died and 1 remarried. The number of widows on the fund is 63. The total amount of pension payable to them monthly is Rs. 1,686-10. To the Widows' Pension Fund are attached the Life Assurance Branch and the Children's Branch.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—A woman named Beebee Jan and Hajee Cummissa, a servant in her employ, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, prisoner No. 1 of committing theft of currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 450, the property of W. S. Lymot, and prisoner No 2 of abetment of the said offence, and of dishonestly assisting in the disposal of the property, knowing the same to have been stolen. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the complainant was robbed of the said property while under the influence of liquor at the house of prisoner No. 1. The loss being reported to the police, the property was traced to the possession of prisoner No. 1, who, with the stolen money, in concert with prisoner No 2, redeemed a quantity of her jewellery, &c., which was in pledge with certain Marwarees in the native town. The prisoners were sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th May, 1881, was 31,766 maunds and increase in money Rs. 1,018. The quantities carried and earnings, compared with 1880, are as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 28th May 1881.	Week ending 29th May 1880.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	68,224	99,976	..	31,752
Amount Rs.	45,668	60,017	..	14,349
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	78,867	87,477	..	8,610
Amount Rs.	23,032	28,036	..	5,004
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	13,034	14,639	..	1,605
Amount Rs.	7,182	7,343	..	161
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	253	17	236	..
Amount Rs.	639	56	583	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	6,488	5,610	818	..
Amount Rs.	5,790	4,866	924	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	66,854	67,677	..	823
Amount Rs.	7,725	16,271	..	8,546
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	72,367	26,137	46,230	..
Amount Rs.	32,197	9,650	22,547	..
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	5,972	4,033	1,939	..
Amount Rs.	3,640	2,080	1,560	..
STATE RY MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	6,562	20,514	..	13,952
Amount Rs.	5,861	10,123	..	4,262
TIMBER—				
Weight Mds.	31,895	22,631	9,264	..
Amount Rs.	6,238	6,212	26	..
COAL—				
Weight Mds.	12,632	1,602	11,030	..
Amount Rs.	4,892	128	4,764	..
MOWHA—				
Weight Mds.	17,320	36,291	..	18,971
Amount Rs.	6,119	8,746	..	2,627
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	1,02,030	1,27,630	..	25,600
Amounts Rs.	39,830	34,267	5,563	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	4,82,498	5,14,264	..	31,766
Amount Rs.	1,88,833	1,87,815	1,018	..

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 10.

(Before Sir Charles SARGENT.)

PROPERTY WITHOUT A CLAIMANT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF SOORUTDAS RADHIKADAS.

The Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Solicitor, applied for an order directing the Administrator-General at Bombay to take charge of the deceased's property from the Commissioner of Police and deal with it according to law. The deceased died at Camateepoora on the 28th March last, leaving property consisting of ornaments coins, cash, cows, buffaloes, &c., of the value of about Rs. 744. The man died intestate, and Sir Frank Souter, being informed that there was no next of kin and no claimant to the property, took charge of it. No person having yet satisfied him that he was entitled to the property, the Commissioner of Police was desirous of handing it over to the Administrator-General, in order that it might be administered and taken care of. His Lordship granted an order as applied for.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF SHAIK MAHOMED SAIK ABDOOL HOOSEIN.

The Advocate-General made a similar application as in the abovementioned case. The man died intestate on the 16th March last, and although every enquiry had been made, no one had come forward and satisfied the Commissioner of Police that he was entitled to the property left by the deceased. A similar order was made directing the Administrator-General to administer and take care of the deceased's estate.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

CURIOUS DISPUTE ABOUT A MONASTERY.

BALAKDASJEE BAWA *vs.* RAMCHARNDASJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for a rule *nisi* for an injunction, together with an interim injunction to restrain the first defendant from receiving the income or intermeddling with the management of four temples with the properties attached thereto. The plaintiff is a *bavee* or a hermit belonging to an order of monks connected with the Sawasthan of Tripati Ballajee in the talooka Chandragiri, Zillah Chitoor, in the Madras Presidency, reputed to be an order possessing considerable wealth and immoveable property. He is an inhabitant of Nassick, at present residing in Bombay, and seeks to recover from the first defendant (against whom a plaint was presented by Mr. Jardine this day) the moveable and immoveable properties attached to the four temples, which the first defendant forcibly took possession of, together with the income derived therefrom. The monastery of Tripati Ballajee is presided over by successive mahants for superintendents, to whom numerous challas or disciples are attached. About sixty years ago Ramdasjee Bawa, a disciple of the then mahant of Tripati Ballajee, came to Bombay, raised considerable funds, and built at Bhooleshwur in Bombay two temples of Shri Ranchorjee and Shri Hanoomanjee, and acquired considerable moveable and immoveable property. He also built in the same place a third temple, known as that of Shri Withalnathjee. By a custom which has always pr

was passing with part of the Bey's men through the Kroumir country, and on the 26th he witnessed from the hills the engagement between the Kroumirs and the French. On his return he is informed that the French Consul, M. Roustan, had written, to the English Consul, that General Forgemol had received information that a European was fighting on the side of the Kroumirs, and had shot an officer of the 22nd Regiment Infantry on 26th April. As the description of the European exactly tallied with the description of Mr. Perkins, he considered that he was guilty of the act, and felt it his duty to communicate this grave charge to the French Government. This latter was written two days after a charge had been made by Mr. Perkins relative to the massacre of inoffending agriculturists in the Sheikia district. Mr. Perkins made careful inquiries, and found no other European with the Kroumirs, so he most roundly accuses the French Consul of trumping up a charge against him in order to burke further inquiry of the Souk-el-Arba atrocities. The case is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and Mr. Perkins naturally declines to allow the matter to drop. The history, as the history of an individual, is of no importance to me as a War Correspondent, but the description of the people, their physique, their lives, their want of fear, the country they live in, and the food they live on are all of great military value, and force one to the conclusion that the Kroumir war will be over when there are no more Kroumirs. To enable you to judge of the value and intelligence of Mr. Perkin's evidence, let me state that he has been over the greater part of this world, knows seven languages, is trusted by the English and hated by the French, and this is what he says:

"Little or nothing was known of the several tribes inhabiting the Kroumir mountains until the French complained of the raids made by them into Algerian territory, and they were then described as being little better than savages, who would murder any one rash enough to venture among them; but these accounts have been given by people who have never visited the homes of the Kroumirs, and who merely helped to pave the way for the occupation by the French of a great portion of the Tunisian Regency. I spent several days with the Kroumirs, and was able to see that these reports were altogether incorrect. I was accompanied by a Kroumir sheikh, and although at a time when they were expecting an attack either by the French or the Bey's troops, I was in no way molested. On the contrary, I met with civility, and was readily given any information I required. Agriculture and cattle breeding is their sole occupation, and for the latter pursuit they have every facility that could be wished for. Springs of excellent water are plentiful pasture is luxuriant, and the dense forests afford good shelter. I need scarcely add, therefore, that their cattle and sheep are in splendid condition, and very hardy. They also breed a very useful pony, capable of enduring a great deal of fatigue, and wonderfully clever in picking out its way along the narrow mountain paths. A great deal was said about the continual state of warfare which exists between the neighbouring tribes, but the statements in this respect have been much exaggerated. They are certainly very clannish, but the so-called wars are merely occasional fights, originating in most cases by petty quarrels. And it was a quarrel of this sort with a neighbouring Algerian tribe about some cattle which gave rise to the present complications, and served as an excuse for the French occupation of the Regency. For the most part the Kroumirs are armed with flint lock guns, about 7ft. long, a pair of clumsy pistols, likewise with flint locks, and a long knife. When firing they reload with great rapidity, for they carry about them a large belt which contains separate places for some thirty charges, something after the manner of the Circassian dress, besides additional reserve ammunition. They manufacture their own powder; but I saw that they also had a considerable stock which had been imported. They never quit their arms or belts, so that when fighting they have no impediments to which they are unaccustomed. As may be expected, they are all fine, powerful men, very hardy; when necessary can subsist on one scanty meal per day, and do not know what the word fear means. I expect the French will have more difficulty to penetrate into their mountains than they ever looked for. Their natural strongholds seemed to me impregnable. That the French will meet with the utmost resistance, there is not the least doubt about. The several border tribes muster from fifteen to twenty thousand fighting men, all in splendid condition—I had a good opportunity to inspect them during a sham fight that I attended—while the French troops are composed of young boys, unaccustomed and apparently incapable of bearing the fatigues of a mountain warfare, the difficulties of which are increased by the impedimenta with which they must necessarily be encumbered in an enemy's country. Compacts have been entered into between all the tribes to bury all past grievances, and to fight side by side against the common enemy. They have declared to me over and over again that they will fight to the last, and I fully believe it. The French have to cope with many difficulties. The mountains are particularly steep, and the only passes are very narrow paths, in most places not more than two feet wide, and there is either a perpendicular drop on one side and a steep mountain wall on the other, or else the path is fringed by thorns and brushwood. The natives have very little dress about them when fighting, merely a shirt, a woollen headdress secured by a rope, and pieces of raw hide which just cover the soles of their feet, and are laced over the instep and round the ankle. From the top of the thigh downwards they are naked, and yet they go through the thorny brushwood without taking the least notice of the scratches. Indeed they laughed at the French soldiers, saying, "With their heavy loads and roomy trousers they look like Jews." The Kroumirs never quit their posts except for the purpose of burying their dead. Every night the women bring them their water in goat-skins, and their food, which consists of a small white grain, which they call maize, sweet roots, with which I am unacquainted, and baked bread. In time of peace they live well, and eat meat once a day. The mountains are covered with dense forests, including oak, cork, whitethorn, and locust-trees, and the ground is everywhere overgrown with thick brushwood. I must add that the Kroumirs are doggedly determined to resist the French: and they are fully alive to the natural strength of their position, of which they intend taking every advantage. They do not require any encouragement in their attacks or their defence, being thoroughly without fear, and each man acquainted with the part he has to play. They are very good shots at big game, and appear only to fire under favourable circumstances. After quitting the Kroumirs, I visited the part of the country inhabited by the Sheikhias. The tribe is nowhere near the frontier, and is partly distributed over a plain. The French troops apparently considered it necessary to march through their country for the purpose of attacking the Kroumirs from the south-east. They requisitioned the Sheikhias very heavily for horses, barley, and men. The Sheikhias stoutly refused, whereupon the French forthwith attacked them. It should be explained that the plainsmen are nomadic to a certain extent, moving their habitations according to the tract of land they may be cultivating during the season. About a dozen tents comprise a douar, and the distances between the douars vary, but as a rule they are several miles apart. When the French opened hostilities against the Sheikhias they attacked in force the separate douars, and it was reported to me that they were shooting down the families occupying the douars indiscriminately and without regard to sex or age. My attention was particularly called to the shooting by the French of a highly-respected chief belonging to another tribe (Oulad Bon Salem), who had run to the spot, quite unarmed, for the purpose of mediating. I thereupon made careful inquiries, and took the evidence of several trustworthy persons in respect to the above facts. I have now in my possession the evidence of the most respectable men in that district, who were witnesses to these atrocities, and they are quite prepared to come forward at any time to give sworn evidence to the same effect."

THE LATE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD AS A JOURNALIST.

In an article entitled "Private History of the Rise and Fall of a Newspaper," by a parliamentary reporter, the *London Magazine* (pp. 110-18), gives details concerning the connection of "the younger D'Israeli" with the *Representative*. "The scheme of this newspaper originated in a determination on the part of John Murray to put down the *Times*, a journal which he considered to have attained a dangerous degree of power and profit . . . and to establish a journal called the *Representative* because it was intended to represent, as in the bright reflection of a mirror, an image as faithful as brilliant of the political events, the literature, and the manners of the passing times . . . The projector of this newspaper, it is now pretty generally understood, was the younger Disraeli. . . . Of Disraeli I do not know much, and mean to say less. He was, I believe, from college (?) with all the conceit which is usually generated in such a place. He was utterly ignorant of the management of a newspaper; nay, I am pretty certain he would have thought it an insult to his gentility to impute such knowledge to him. As a political writer he was of course nothing; as a mere *litterateur* poor; even as a theatrical critic pert, superficial, and teeming with affectation of the meanest and most despicable kind. . . . Political character or consistency the paper had none. It oscillated from the anti-Liberal to the Liberal hart (*sic*) of the Ministry, and from the latter to the rankest Radicalism. One day there was the selfish acrimony and aristocratic pride of the *Blackwood* scribes; another, some milk-and-water support of the measures of Messrs. Canning and Huskisson; a third, a strong smack of Cobbett's *Register*. In a word, an ignorant vacillation, a barbarous inconsistency, which were never surpassed in the whole history of folly." The first number of the *Representative* appeared on January 25, 1826. At no time healthy, it died within a few months, or rather became united with the *New Times*—but not before "John Murray had quarrelled with the younger D'Israeli, his *impresario*." [This incident, like most of those in the early life of Lord Beaconsfield, is by no means free from obscurity. No reference to it whatever is to be found in Mr. T. P. O'Connor's "Biography." Mr. Hitchman mentions it ("Public Life," &c., vol. i., pp. 20-22), but only to discredit. He attributes its currency to an article in the *Edinburgh* for 1828, and also quotes what purports to be an absolute denial from Lord Beaconsfield himself. It will be seen, however, that the *London Magazine* is contemporary evidence by one who had special sources of information.]—*Academy.*

A FIGHTING PRIEST.

A NAPLES Correspondent writes to a London paper:—"A strange incident is reported from Sarno, a little town at the other side of Vesuvius, in the province of Salerno. The priests of the church of San Francisco had an automatic image of Christ made for the recent festival, and curiosity to see a figure with moving head, eyes, and arms attracted to the church an unusual crowd, who pressed round the altar, laughing and talking loudly, and disturbing the religious ceremonies. One of the priests, a robust man, mounted the pulpit and implored silence with all the power of his lungs. But it was of no avail. The noise soon became louder than ever. All at once the rev. gentleman flew into a great rage, descended from the pulpit, seized the figure of Christ, and brandishing it like a bludgeon hit out right and left among the crowd, till the figure was smashed to atoms and all the altar ornaments upset. Then finding his weapon no longer useful, he took to his fists, dealing out furious blows, one of which broke the jawbone of a fellow-priest who tried to intervene. The congregation fled in terror, and of course soon blocked up the door, falling one over the other. Legs, arms, and heads were broken; and at the end of this exciting scene it was found that no less than sixty persons had received injuries."

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Champagne Extra quality Pol Roger and Cie "B" brand		
"Extra dry" .. .. ..Rs.	48	26
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Boulestin & Co.'s do. **2 stars ..... „	20 0	..
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Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.
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THIS Machine is of new design and it works easily and silently. Its construction is marvellously simple, and by a careful arrangement of the gearing, it is well adapted to cut close up to trees and the verge of flower beds and borders. They can be had in the following sizes:—

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Do.	FFF	do.	13-0 do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	10-8 per doz lb.
Do.	FF	do.	11-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	12-0 do.
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Do.	FF	do.	10-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	11-0 do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	18-0 do.
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Do.	No. 6 Canister	do.	45-0 per case.

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15 12	Do. in Litre Bottles ..	16 8	18 8
9 4	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13 0	Pauillac do. for Cup ..	13 8	15 8
24 0	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	Sauterne (Barsac), light ..	20 0	22 0
15 8	Graves	16 0	..

	BURGUNDY.		
33 0	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	Volnay, strongly recommended..	23 8	25 8
19 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour ..	20 0	22 0
40 4	Sparkling Red Burgundy ..	41 8	43 8
26 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior..	28 0	30 0
17 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine ..	18 8	20 8
19 4	Vermouth	20 0	..

	CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," no labelled..	58 0	61 0
35 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
32 12	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling ..	26 8	30 0
40 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry..	41 0	49 0
28 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0

	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]..	34 0	36 0

	STILL GERMAN WINES.		
40 8	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8	
33 12	Liebfraumilch	35 8	
29 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow ..	31 0	33 0
21 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	23 8	27 8
19 4	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
19 4	Carlowitz	20 0	..
30 0	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.	CREDIT. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
33 12	Amontillado A. 1. rare old .. .. gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior .. black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera	30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior .. .. black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry .. red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium .. .. yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine .. .. white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour, yellow seal	17 8
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior .. black seal	29 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine .. .. red seal	34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs. a.
36 4	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0
26 4 28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8 29 8
22 0 23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0 24 0
19 4 21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0 22 0
14 8 16 4	Spanish Port	15 0 17 0
23 0 ..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0 ..

	LIQUEURS.		
49 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0 ..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0 ..	Do. Yellow „ ..	6 4	..
71 12	Benedictine	75 0	..
54 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters ..	32 0	..
.. 27 8		Assorted Liqueurs, Choice ..	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy..	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old.. ..	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	„ fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure..	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS, SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar, Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac. * * *	15 8
13 0	„ **	13 8
11 4	„ *	11 8
10 8	„	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars, 1 Gal.	Rs. 2	0 each.
Do. do. 2 „	„ 3	0 „
Do. do. 4 „	„ 4	0 „

Wood Taps 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0
16 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.	CLARET IN WOOD.	16 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH. 4 Gals. 1st Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Hhds. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla.. .. 38 4	115 0	216 0	421 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.
(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)
An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt. We do not supply less than one